that he had shot down an unarmed crowd as a "moral example" shocked people. It was described as a "measure which could not conceivably have o4en employed in any part of the 'white[5] Empire—even in Ireland.[3]' Bitterness in India was intensified when it was seen that Dyer was supported by a large section of the Press, many M.P/s and the overwhelming majority of the House of Lords. He was retired from the Service and given a pension. Gandhi was able to carry on agitation with general support. The Muslims had been disgruntled because of the fact that England had fought and conquered the Turks, an Islamic power, and the agitation over the Khilafat led to their making common cause with the Congress.[1] Khilafat committees were set up all over the country and for some years those stalwarts, the Ali brothers, took their place in the Councils of the Congress and in the jails. But many have pointed out that this alliance had its weaknesses. When, some years later, the Khilafat collapsed and a national State came into being in Turkey under the leadership of Kemal Pasha, the committees lost their significance and many Muslims joined the sectarian Muslim League, which was revived and strengthened.

During the visit of the Prince of Wales in 1921 there were riots, and the Chauri-Chaura episode of 1922, when some policemen were attacked and burnt within their station, led to Gandhi announcing that he had committed a "Himalayan blunder" and calling off the campaign, to the indignation and dismay of most of his followers. This first non-co-operation movement had taken various forms. It included the boycott of foreign cloth, the beginnings of the *khadi* movement, the boycott of the Courts by lawyers— many of the greatest and richest lawyers gave up their careers for good, notably C. R. Das, Motilal Nehru, and

* Of. also Chapter Six, p. 168.